

Brief Accompt
OF THE
TURKS

Late Expedition,

Against the Kingdome of *Hungary*,
Transylvania, and the Hereditary
Countries of the EMPEROUR:

Together with

An Exact NARRATIVE of the Remarquable
Occurrences at the Siege of

NEUHAUSEL.

Translated out of *Dutch*.

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Page 1

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A
 Briefe Accompt
 OF THE
 T U R K S
 Late Expedition, &c.



Concerning the Grounds of the Late
Turkish Warre, which by Many
 Men, both Learned, & Unlearned,
 has been long since (a) foretold,
 Severall Men are of Severall Opini-
 ons : Some Impute it to the Action of *Ra-*
gotzi, in the Year 1657. in *Poland*, being under-
 taken without the Consent of the *Grand Sig-*
nior : Others, to other Causes ; but the Most
 (with my Self) look upon it as the heavy Judg-
 ment of Heaven drawn down upon us by our
 multiply'd Transgressions ; But it is not My
 Purpose to deduce the Causes of the Warre, I

(a) See the
 Writings of
 Dr. *Philip*
Nicholas
 foretelling
 the Incurſion
 of the *Turks*
 into *Chriſt-*
endome 7.
 years before
 1670.

shall only acquaint the Reader with some Remarkable Passages concerning the Proceedings of This Barbarous Enemy against *Hungary*, and other Countreyes Bordering upon him. To recite the Actions of Prince *Ragotzi* in *Poland*, I reckon needless, as being already Breviated in My *Polonian Relations*. And so God protect us from these Tyrannicall Proceedings.

In the Year 1657. *George Ragotzi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, finish'd his Warre in *Poland*; and with much ado, made his Retreat to his Principality; where he found, too late, the extreme Misery which he had brought upon himself. For so it was, that the *Grand Signior*, making the worst Construction of all *Ragotzi's* Actions in *Poland* (which Kingdome was then in Amity with the *Turk*) resolved to punish This Undertaking in his *Vassall*, as an Affront to the State of *Turky*. Upon the Apprehension of which Consequence, Prince *Ragotzi* put himself into a Posture of Defence, to the utmost of his Power. In 1658. he was yet at Quiet; but in 1659. the *Grand Signior* pour'd in a Numerous Army of *Turks* and *Tartars* into *Transylvania*; who practis'd all the Insolencies and Outrages of Burning, Killing, Ravishing, (and the like) imaginable. This Horrid Invasion

Invasion of the *Infidels* was valiantly oppos'd by *Ragotzi's* Forces, Skirmishing with them at severall times very successfully, and so long as *Hee* liv'd, his Forts were not Attempted. Soon after; the *Grand Signior*, no longer brooking this Audacity in his *Vassall*, dispatch'd an Embassadour to the *Emperour* at *Vienna*, with Rich Presents; desiring his *Imperiall* Majesty not to concern himself in Prince *Ragotzi's* Affaires, the *Turkish* Emperour being resolv'd to persecute the sayd *Ragotzi* to the highest Degree of Extremity.

In 1660. the *Turk* lost no time; but sent a greater Force then before, into *Transylvania*. In the mean while, Prince *Ragotzi* march'd with a considerable Force before *Hermanstad*, and it came to a Bloody Encounter, wherein *Ragotzi* deputed himself valiantly, killing 17 men with his own hand; and so the *Infidels* for That Bout were forced to quit the Field, and leave the Victory to the *Transylvanians*, leaving likewise upon the Place, 6 or 7000 *Turks*, and *Tatars*. *Ragotzi* in the Pursuit received 5 wounds, and 5 dayes after This Fight (*June* the 6th) he was brought to *Great-Waradin*, where he departed this Life.

The fall of this Prince ballanced the Advantage of the Victory, and exceedingly Animated
the

the *Turks*, who pressing more and more eagerly upon the *Transylvanians*, drove them every where to their strong Holds: Whereupon General *Souches* had Order from *Vienna*, to draw toward *Transylvania*, and make it good against the *Turks*; and he forthwith march'd thither with a considerable Body, & possess'd himself of several Holds.

July the 14 of the same year, the *Turk* with 100000 Men laid close Siege to *Great-Waradin*, which was stoutly defended by one *Marcus Claudius*, a *Scotchman*, the Governour of the Town. During the Siege, the *Turk* sent abroad strong Parties to subdue smaller Towns, forcing the People unto several works, as the building of Bridges, and the Like, putting them to the sword at last for their Reward: At one time killing 150 *Christians*, and at another, Loading 20 Wagons with *Christians* Heads which they carried away.

On the 6 of *August*, That brave Souldier and Governour *Marcus Claudius* was slain by a shot, and (the Besieged being left without any hope of Relief) This strong Place was surrendred unto the *Turk* upon Accord; being a passage into *Transylvania*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*.

After the death of *Ragotzi*, there started up One *Barkay*, a Creature of the *Turks*, making himselfe Prince of *Transylvania*, whom the *Turk* protected and supplied with Forces, whereby he undertook

undertook to reduce several Places, siding in pre-
 tence with General *Souches* (who well under-
 stood this violence of the *Turks*, to be a designe
 not only upon *Transylvania*, but also upon the
Empire it self,) and making Large promises un-
 der hand, that whatsoever he got by the *Turkish*
Ayd, was meant for the good of the *Emperour*, to
 whom he Intended a Just and an Honourable
 Restitution, reserving only *Waradin* to remain un-
 der the Power of the Prince of *Transylvania*;
 but the matter prov'd otherwise in the end.

Toward the Close of this Year, a *Blazing-starre*
 appear'd with the Tayl toward *Dalmatia*, and the
Head toward *Transylvania*, which was but a fore-
 runner of the ensuing Calamityes.

Soon after This, the *Labolizish* Peasants Re-
 bell'd against the *Christians* in *Transylvania*,
 whom they partly put to the sword, some they
 took Prisoners, and others they sold to the *Turks*,
 The Right successeur of *Ragotzi* was *Kemini Ja-
 nos* (by many *Transylvanians* receiv'd and enter-
 reyn'd for such) who was bitterly persecuted by
Barkay and the *Turks*.

Anno 1661. He fought them at *Thassabat*, and
 made a great slaughter : but at Last, oppressed
 with Numbers, he left *Transylvania*, and retrea-
 ted to *Tockay*. And now it appear'd that the *Turks*
 Business was not to stop there, but to fall also

upon

upon *Hungary*. Whereupon his *Imperial* Majesty granted Commissions for the raising of an Army, which was dispatch'd, part of it into *Hungary*, and part into *Transylvania*. In the *Interim*; Count *Nichola Serini* began to look to himself, and rais'd a strong Fort on the Wall over against *Canischa*, Naming it *Serinswar* : getting together a strong Body of *Croats*, and other Nations, that lay heavy upon the Quarters thereabout : which the *Turks* stomach'd not a little, however they carri'd it fair at present, & for a while they talk'd of nothing but Peace, but at last they brake out into high expressions, that they would have *Serinswar* demolish'd, Count *Serini* punish'd, and *Transylvania* subjected to the Power of the *Turk* by way of Reparation. None of which followed; but the *Christians* lookt upon it as every mans Interest to do his Best to defend himself against the Ambition, and Outrages of This Common Enemy; and there being nothing now to be expected but a great *Turkish* Warre, which was already begun by Parties; the *Christians* entred upon the Borders of *Turky*, drawing toward *Stoel*, *Weissenburg*, and *Offen* : and they subdued *Zamock*, *Warda*, *Erzy*, and *Hirt* : all these being inconsiderable Houses, and Castles, which with their Defenders were blown up, and fired.

While

While this was doing, the *Turks* gathered together a Mighty Army Consisting of *Asiatick*, *African*, and *European* People; and from this *Acheron* issued those Devils in the shape of men, that have tormented *Christendom*. To this Numerous Army, they had likewise provided an incredible proportion of Victuals, Ammunition, and Artillery. Nevertheless, several Treaties were set a foot, which the *Turk* so long insisted upon, till he had gained his End, and drawn a formidable Power into the Field, to break in upon the *Christians*, who laboured as much as in them lay, to preserve the Peace; but who can live longer at Peace then his Neighbour will give him leave? The Army of the *Christians* in *Hungary* Consisted of 40000 *German* Soldiers, who had the *Turks* for their *Open*, and the *Hungarians* for their *Private* Enemies (The Animosity being so great, that many times it came to Blows betwixt the *Germans* and the *Hungarians*.) These Groups finding themselves under many Inconveniences, partly from the *Hungarians*, who denyed Victuals to the *German* Army, and partly from diseases arising from the disagreement of the Climate, were much weakned, and diminished. *Hungary* is questionless a very brave Country, and

abounds in Wine, and other Fruits; which taken to Excesse, breed dangerous Surfeits. The *Hungarians* in their deportment are generally Grave, and Modest, but being Affronted by the *Germans*, and others not of their own Religion, they are prone to revenge, and hard to be Reconciled.

Toward the Month of October, the *Dutch* Army was exceedingly pester'd with Surfeits, so that betwixt those that dyed; a Number that lay sick, and others that were carried out of the Country, it fell to a low Ebbe: and moreover; being then as far as *Clausenburg*, or thereabouts, they were put to some distress for Victuals and Forage: the Enemy encreasing daily more and more against them. (for in those Parts the *Turkish* Power was strongest) About this time, the Upstart Prince *Barkay* fell into disgrace, and the *Turk* preferred one *Abasti* to that dignity in his stead. Against Him, *Kemini Janos* bore up, Opposing him, and his Promoters in the Head of 8000 men, and fortune so far befriended him in the first Engagement, as to deliver his great Enemy *Barkay* into his hands, whose Head he caused to be struck off, and then for a while the people flocked in to him, and Augmented his Army; But at last, he met with a Lions Fortune, when being surrounded

rounded on all sides, and striving to clear his passage, he seemed onely carefull how he might fall with Honour: for his Army through many Skirmishes, Diseases, and great Scarcity of Provision, was melted away, and hope of Succour there was none left; the *German Army* by the like accidents being weakned and put to a Retreat. Upon these Terms it was, that he committed himself to places of more security; and in *Sakmar*, He with Others, expected the Issue of the Treaty. But the *Turks*, (as has been said already) making use of a Treaty onely for their own Advantage, put themselves into a stronger Posture: In the mean time discharging their Choler with great indignation, one while against the Valiant *Venetians* (that have held them tack so long in *Candia*) by and by against the divided *Polonians*; and now and then against the half-Conquered *Transylvanians*; but not a word all this while, nor so much as a look of displeasure against *Hungary*.

This *Fox-play* of the Treaty lasted till the Year 1663, and then the Fury of these *Infidels* brake out, not onely upon *Transylvania*, and *Hungaria*; but upon the *Emperours* Hereditary Countries also; yea, and upon the *Roman Empire* it self. This shall serve for an Intro-

duction to this *Narrative*. VVhat further occur'd betwixt these two Parties, is expos'd and Publish'd at large, both at *Francfort*, and elsewhere: so that I shall onely take notice of such Passages as happen'd since *July 1663*. concerning the *Turks* Proceedings in *Hungary*, and upon the Borders, and what Opposition those *Infidels* have met with from the *Christians*.

Upon *July* the 17. the *Grand Vizier* came in great Pomp and Magnificence to *Offen*, encamping himself in the *Pesterfield*, being four *German* miles in Compass. His Army was upward of a hundred thousand men, above one hundred great Guns, and of VVagons, and Beasts, a number not to be believ'd. His first work was to lay two *Ship-bridges* over the *Danube*; the one near to *Gran*, and the other not far from *Parkam*. His forces being quarter'd about those parts in Prodigious Multitudes, it was as yet doubtful, whether he would fall upon *New-hausel*, or *Raab*; having his eye indifferently upon both, and lying still for a good while without action. But this Blood-Thirsty brute had shew'd him self much sooner, if a continuall fall of Rain, and the Overflow of the *Danube* had not hindred him: However at length, he pass'd some Thousands of his Army over the Bridge near *Parkam* toward the
side

side of *Newhausel* ; when immediately a Report was spread by some of the *Peasants* that were turn'd to the *Turk*, that the River had torn their *Ship-Bridges*, and that those 4000 *Turks* that had passed over, were now Cut off from the Main-Body. This Rumour it was, that inveigled the Governour of *Newhausel* (Count *Forgats*) into a Couragious, but an unhappy Resolution, which was, to fall upon those 4000 *Turks*, upon the supposition, that the Miscarriage of the Bridge had cut off their Retreat. It is very true, that he was earnestly dissuaded from that Attempt, and told, that the Body was greater then he imagined, but still persisting in his Resolve to fight them, upon the 28th of July, with his *Hungarians*, *Hussars* and *Heyducks*, and 11 Troups of *Germans* and 500 Musquetiers (in all 6000 strong) he marched up to them, and finding the Enemy foure times stronger then he expected, became sensible of the Abuse although alas ! too late : for the *Infidels* having gotten certain Intelligence of the *Christians* design, and of their coming, caused the Bridges presently to be Repayred, which they had purposely disordered, and marching over with a strong Power surrounded them. The *Hungarians*, and *Hussars*, that were appointed to stand for

a Reserve, seeing the Enemy come on so strong, betook themselves to flight; but the *Germans*, and *Heyducks* that gave the Onset behaved themselves stoutly, and sold a Dear Victory to the *Turks*. At last by Multitudes they were overcome, and those that could not get away, were miserably Cut, and Mangled, *Forgats*, and some few others escaped to *Newhausel*. This Combat lasted 3 hours, and about 3000 of the *Germans*, and *Heyducks* were put to the Sword.

After this Victory, the *Turks* being there-with encouraged, and the *Christians* not a little dejected, the Enemy made ready to lay a Formal Seige unto *Newhausel*, with what Success will be seen in this ensuing Information.

An Exact Narrative of the Remarkable Occurrences at the Siege of Newhausel.

ON the 15th of *August*, a Troupier of the *Walterish* Regiment, who in an Encounter had been taken Prisoner hard by *Parkam*, came to *Newhausel*, and Affirmed that the *Grand Vizier*, in his Presence, caused all the prisoners

Prisoners to be put to the Sword, whereupon 40. of the Turkish Prisoners in *Newhausel* were Beheaded in Requital,

On the 16th. *dito*, the Enemy marqu'd out the Forme of their Campe before *Newhausel*, openly.

On the 17th. *Newhausel* play'd some Guns into the *Turks* Campe, that did Execution among them. Toward the Evening, the *Grand Vizier* summon'd the Town, giving them three days to consider of a Surrender; but being Answered Negatively, the Enemy began to play upon the Fort.

On the 18th. the *Turk*, with a great Shout, and a Peal of Cannon, Approach'd the *Vienna-Gate*, Posted themselves there, and presently fell to digging, Notwithstanding the continual shot made upon them; and over against *Forgats* Bulwork, they raised a Battery from Beneath.

On the 19th. the *Turks* playd their great Guns, and continued till the 22th. making every day at least 350. great Shot against the Wall, the Balls weighing 65, 48, 35, and 22. pound.

On the 21th. the Besieged made a Sally, putting some of the *Turks* to the Sword, and took one Ensigne from them, whereupon the
Turks

Turks in their Post at the *Vienna-Gate*, possess'd themselves of a *Roundel*, in which Action, many were slain on both sides.

On the 25th. the *Turks* began to Batter the *Vienna Gate*.

On the 27th. there came one *Turk* into the Mote, who was taken Prisoner, and confess'd that he was sent to Scout, for which he was immediately knock'd on the Head.

On the 29th. the *Turkish* Horse retired from the Fort, and drew near unto the *Island Schutt*, at which time they fired twelve Guns.

On the 31th. the Enemy Attempted the *Pallisado's*, and began also to fill up the Mote; and on this day, Lievetenant Colonel *Mortinisa Lamberg* received a Shot, of which he dyed the day following.

September the First, the Besieged, at night vowed to stand to it with their Officers to the last drop of their Bloud.

On the 2^d dito, a great Number of *Janisaries* came into the Mote, against whom many Shot were made, at which time it was supposed that the Enemy would give an Assault.

On the 3^d two Corporals were condemned to dye for deserting their Post.

On the 5th 140 Auxiliaries came in from *Comorra*, and Lievetenant Colonel *Hagen*, was touched

touched lightly with a ball of two pound weight, and upon the same day the *Turks* forced out of the Ground some of the Pallisado's hard by the Fort, at which work, many of them were slain.

On the 6th, the *Turks* Approached in digging, to the Middle of the Town-Mote.

On the 7th it rained, so that they could not work.

On the 9th, Nine of the Defendents were killed by shott, and four of the *Turks* were slain by one *Christian*.

On the 10th, an Officer was Condemned to dye for leaving his Post, and giving way to the Enemy.

On the 11th, the *Turks* brake down the *Vienna-Gate* Bridge, which was repaired, and drawn up the next night; Many shot were this day made, and great Execution done upon the Enemy.

On the 13th they played strongly with their great Guns, both upon the Wall, and into the City, but without much Harme.

On the 15th the *Turks* made a shot just into the mouth of a great Gun in *Newhausel*, which made the Gun fly, and killed one man hard by it. In the Afternoon, 5 of the *Turks* that intended to passe the Mote, gave an Alarme, at which time the Lievetenant Colonel

of the *Walterish* Regiment was killed with a Shot.

On the 17th. the Marquis of Grana was hurt with a Bullet below the knee; but the Grand Captain was wounded in the Head, whereof he dyed; also between eleven and twelve of the Clock, the Enemy made an Assault in two places, which lasted till two, with great losse on both sides. At the Evening, the Besieged flung lighted *Pitch-Barrells* among the Enemy, which drove them out of *Frederick-Sconce*; but at the going out of the Lights, the *Turks* pressed in again with two foot Companies.

On the 18th. the *Turks* were working of a Mine, but the Besieged in their Counter-mining drove them back; However by this means, they made a Breach in the wall sufficient for a Passage; at which time, the Besieged stood but one pace from the Enemy, whom they forc'd to retreat with kindled *Pitch-Barrells*.

On the 20th, the *Turks* climed over the *Palisado's* and began to undermine *Forgats-Sconce*: and about foure in the after-noon they Attaqued *Frederick-Sconce*, and planted seventeen of their Ensignes upon it; but were beaten off successfully, they likewise made an Assault upon *Forgats-Sconce* to their great losse.

On

On the 21th. they came on by night in great silence, and made another Assault; at which time an Eminent *Bassa* was slain, and two Captains of the Besieged; and on both sides many Souldiers lost.

On the 22th. they made another furious Assault, but they were repulsed with losse, and kept off with flinging of kindled *Pitch-Barrels* among them; yet they came on again, but to no purpose. At this Bout, the Besieged lost above 40. men, amongst whom were two Lieutenant Colonells, one whereof was a *Spaniard*, the other was *Hagen*. On this day, Marquis *Pio* was wounded in his head with an Arrow, and in his Neck he received another wound, Marquis *de Grana* was wounded also on the Head.

On the 23th. the Enemy Battered so furiously, that *Frederick* and *Serin-Sconces* were beaten to the Ground, and a Breach made Large enough for three Horse-men to have passed a Brest. This whole night they shot, without Intermision, and with Incredible Labour and delving, they rayed a Mount of Earth so high; that from thence, they could command the Town, and beat the Besieged from the Walls.

Whereupon the *Hungarians* whispered one another, to Surrender, (out of a fear to dispute it any longer) which moved the *Germans* likewise

likewise to speak of an *Accord*, to *Marquis Rio*, who telling them that the Enemy kept no *Accord*, one of the Souldiers replied, that *he did*; and thereupon, the *Marquis* ran him through, and kill'd him. However, presently after, they sent to the *GrandVizier*, demanding honorable Conditions, whose Answer was, that they should set down their own Terms, leaving only their *Great Guns* in the *Fort*.

On the 25th. the *Turks* were admitted to the *Gran-Gate*.

On the 26th. they stay'd there till twelve at Noon, and then, the *Christians* marched out, with 2422 sould, and Armed men; many sick *Germans*, foure Piece of Ordnance with Baggage, for which the *Turks* allowed Horses, and VVagons, and Conducted the Garrison to *Comorra*. The *Tartars*, and some of the *Turks* fell to plundering of several Houses in *Newhausel*, and some of the VVagons of those that marched out; but a *Bassa* staid their hands, and kept them in order by force. At this Surrender, the Enemy got seventy piece of Ordnance; great store of Armes, Powder, VVine, Meal, and Corn; Many of the *Hungarians* tarrying in *Newhausel* with the *Turks*.

This is An *Exact Narrative* of the most *Remarkable Occurrences* at the *Siege* of *Newhausel*.

This

This Siege drew in many of the *Tartars, Moldavians,* and *Wallachians*, taking their March through *Transylvania* (where they began their Horrid Cruelty upon the *Christians*) toward the Camp before *Newhausel*. From Thence, *September, the 3d.* (being encreased to the Number of 20. or 30000. by the Addition of many *Turks*) they sought to make their way over the *Waegh*, which at last, they carried by force, putting those *Christians* to the Sword that Guarded the *Passe*, and so Crossing the Mountains, they Entred into *Moravia*, to *Ungrishbrod, Hollishau*, and the parts about *Olmitz*, which Towns, together with a great Number of the Neighbouring Villages, they burnt to the Ground.

Many *Christians* they put to the Sword; *Women*, and *Maids*, these *Bruits* Ravished: The *Strong Men* they tyed in Couples, and drove them along. Little Children they put into Sacks like *Geese*; some they cut in two, and others they dash'd against the *Stones*.

Let the Sun Blush, and the Rocks Weep at such Cruelty, and let the Earth open her Mouth and swallow up these Execrable Murderers! The Number of the Slain, and Captiv'd *Christians*, is reckoned to be above ten thousand. These *Barbarians*, although Strangers to the *Passes*, and wayes of these Parts, wanted yet no Guides: but furnish'd themselves with Leaders from among the *Boores* of the Country, whom they admitted likewise to their shares of the Booty: and in particular, they made use of the Treacherous Peasants of *Werboutz*, little *Werbe*, and *Rutzelan*, to Conduct them over the Mountains: Whither the People about *Straswitz* fled for Sanctuary; but were fetch'd from thence with 120. Wagons, and carried into Captivity. The Count of *Oppersdorff*, Upper Governour of *Brunner Crayse* Escap'd narrowly to *Brin*, so sodain, and unexpected was this Invasion.

On *Septemb. 5th.* The Enemy pass'd the River *Mark*,

and dispers'd themselves without Opposition; but the strong Towns they declined, being ill Arm'd, and better fitted for a Pillage than a Combat. Upon This day they took the Prince of *Dietrichstin's* Secretary, together with his Lady, One Childe, and his Wives Sister, One *Canonico*, and others, as they were upon their flight from *Nicolasburg* to *Bohann*. (Scituate among the Mountains) These being overtaken, the *Canonico*, with his Servant were put to the Sword; the Secretary made a strange Escape through a water; but the Lady, her Childe, and her Sister, they kept in their hands, with whom they danc'd at Night after their Barbarous rude manner at *Popitz*; till at last (according to the Report of Eye-witnesses) Sated with *Lust*, and *Moravian Wine*, they laid themselves to sleep; in such security, as plainly signifi'd the Intelligence they had, that there were none neer to revenge the Fact. While they slept, the *Sister* made her escape; but the Lady her self, with quieting her Childe, waked the Dancers, who presently dash'd out the Childes Brains against the Wall. My Hand trembles at the writing of it! Oh! How many *Christians* are there that make this Horrid story their Sport, as if it were but a Fiction: as if the thing could not be done at all, because they were not at the doing of it. But I proceed,

At *Auspitz* there came Gallopping six Troupers, habited after the *German* Fashion; and in broken Language, call'd for a Dinner in an Inn, and Provender for their Horses, telling the People they would pay for it. Being demanded, whence they came? They Answered, that they were pursued upon the way; To which the *Inn-keeper* replied, (as one well pleased with the Accompt) that if the Masters of the Town knew it, that were then met at the *Council-house*, they would bid him welcome for his News. But before the

the tydings could be carryed thither, there followed into the Town a great Body of *Tartars* after these scouting Troupers, who put Those that were then Assembled in Council, to the Sword, with many others; plunder'd the Town, and afterward burnt it to the Ground; but the Youths, and Children were most of them carried away for Slaves. Some of these Treacherous Scouts were afterward brought Prisoners to *Olmütz*, and suffer'd Condigne Punishment.

For Ten dayes This Havock lasted in *Moravia*, and then they pass'd over the *Marck-stream* into *Austria* (at which time, the Country People with their best moveables were fled to *Vienna*.) At length, having laden themselves with all manner of Booty, they return'd to the Camp at *Newhausel*, where they exposed the Men, and Beasts, which they had taken up in several Places, to Common-sale in the Market: While these things were doing, the *Turks* busied themselves against the Fort *serinswar*, and by way of *Stratagem*, attempted *Clausenburg* in *Transylvania*; but at both Places, they were repuls'd, with losse and shame. At which time Count *Serini*, with a Considerable Body of *Croatians*, and other Neighbouring People; made a sudden Incursion into *Turky*, to the great dammage of the *Infidels*. The Garrison of *Comorra* made diverse Sallyes upon the Enemies Camp before *Newhausel*, and spoil'd their Forage, which put the *Turks* upon a Necessity of fetching it at a great distance: and no wonder if they did; for they had with them 26000 Camels; besides Horses, Buffles, Mules, &c. not to be numbred.

General *spork* made diverse Attempts in Parties, upon the Enemy; but most commonly they were too strong for him, which cost him many a brave Souldier. General *souches* likewise, did all that was possible to way-lay the Enemy, and defend the Passages: Principally,

cipally, Those that led into *Moravia*; but the *Infidels* marching alwayes in greater Numbers, then was reported, were too hard for him also.

The *Hungarians* were often desired to put themselves into a Body against This *Common Enemy*; but it seems they had no minde to it, till at last, after great Importunity, Count *Nicholas Serini* undertook the *Generalship*; and was by Prince *Gonzaga* presented *General* upon *September 13.* at the Head of the Army neer *Presburg*. At which time, he drew together his *Croats*, and There joyning with the *German Forces*, under the Command of *Montecuculi*, they put themselves in a Posture against the *Turks*, but too late; for the *Enemy* before they were ready, was Master of *Newhausel*. Some *Auxiliary Forces* were drawn up also from the *Empire*, and took up their Quarters at *Crembs*, for Rest, and Refreshment.

While the *Grand Vizier* was repairing *Newhausel* (where the *Grosse* of his Army continued for some time) the *Tartars* were ordered upon Excursions into *Moravia*, and forcing through the Passages at *Selin* and *Rosinkhan*, they destroy'd the People thereabouts, and came to *Wzettin*, in the way to *Silesia*. *Wzettin* they burnt down, and *Globau*; and other Places adjacent; Partly Killing, and partly carrying People away into Captivity. Both Invasions were Barbarous and Bloudy; but having staid some few dayes there, they went their way. Their Arm was likewise to have broken through into *Silesia*, by the *Passe Jablunecz*, but the *Silesians* kept themselves upon too good a Guard for that hour, and have never been troubled with them since.

THE END.

6.
THE
CONTINUATION
OF A
DISCOURSE,

Lately Printed, and Entitled
A Briefe Accompt of the
TURKS late Expedition
against the Kingdome of *Hun-*
gary, Transylvania; and the
Hereditary Countries of
the Emperour.

Translated out of Dutch.

LONDON,
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WITH PRIVILEGE.

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To the R E A D E R,

HAVING about a Month since, Printed a small Relation in Three Sheets of Paper concerning the Turks late Proceedings in Hungary, Transylvania, &c. with good Acceptance: I thought I could not better Gratify their Curiosity, that took the Peys to read the Former, then by Seconding That Introduction, with This Continuation of the Story: being Turned out of Dutch, and the Work of the Same Originall Author, beginning with This where the Other brake off.

A Continuation of the T U R K S Proceedings, &c.



IN all This Action the Grand Vizier has playd both the Fox, and the Lion, mingling Fair words, and Threatnings; and Publishing still before the Blow, such promises of Liberty, and Immunity to such as would range themselves under his protection, as he well knew most likely to work upon the People, he had to deal with. It is true, that these Overtures of Clemency, from so barbarous an Enemy, were look'd upon

by the wiser sort, rather as a trick of *State*, than *Good-faith*; yet with the Generality, This way of proceeding took effect.

The Place most in the *Turks* eye was *Presburg*; being the chief City of the *Nether-Hungary*: (wherein is laid up the *Hungarian Crown*) A Place, considerable both for the *Goodliness* of the Town, and for the *Situation* of it; to which advantage the *Turk* was no Stranger; as appears by the frequent *Alarms*, he gave to that City, the gaining whereof, would have opened him a way to *Vienna*, on the One side, and to *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Newhausel*, on the Other: The *Danube* passing by in Two Branches, to the Island *Schut*, at the end whereof stands the Fort *Comorra*; and *Raab* not far off. Nor was it unknown to *Count Strozzi*, (the Governour of *Presburg*) how much the safety of the *Whole*, Depended upon the Security of This *Part*; which mov'd him to make timely provision, for the Defence thereof. But the neighbouring Places, that lay open; as *St. George*, *Posing*, *Modern*, &c. chose rather to submit, then expose themselves to the extremities of Fire and Sword, by an unprofitable Opposition. *Neutra* indeed (a Place not far from *Newhausel*, nor less defensible) might have resisted, but did not, and upon the Rendition the Garrison, according

according to agreement, was conducted to *Presburg*, *Tyrnaw*, and other Towns yielded also.

The Enemies next Attempt was upon *Schint*, wherein was lodg'd a fayr Artillery, but the Governour deported himself valiantly, and beat them off. By this time, *October* was half over, and the season, call'd the *Turk* to his *Winter-Quarters*: who finding his time lost upon *Schint*, drew off to *Newhausel*; which place is now repaired, and strongly Garrison'd, the River *Neutra* being brought round about it. From Thence, the *Turk* took his march, with a considerable Body, to the *Ship-Bridge* at *Gran*, and caused some of his great Guns to be pass'd over there, as if his purpose had been to Winter in his own Territories. Those of *Newhausel* laboured hard to get into the *Schut*, and settle themselves, betwixt the Two Forts of *Raab*, and *Comorra*: whereupon *Montecuculi* and *Serini* joyn'd their Forces to oppose them.

And now the fortune of the Warre seem'd a little to flatter the *Christians*; *Nicholas Serini* on the 17. of *Oct.* defeating a Party of 300 *Turks*, and his Brother *Peter*, about the same time falling upon a Body of about 7000 of them near *Carlstadt*, on the Frontiers of *Stiria*: where they designed an Inrode upon the *Christians*;

but Count Serini, and Count Aursburg, from an Ambuscade, brake in among them, slew 1000, and took 100 Prisoners; among which were diverse Persons of Note, and the Son of a great Bassa: the rest disperst themselves; and the Victorious in this Adventure got great Booty.

The Serinies have shew'd themselves, in This their deportment, the true Heirs of the Honour, and Valour of that Noble Family; and they put us in mind, of a memorable Action, which was performed by their Grandfather, *Nicholas Serini* in the year 1566, *To his Eternall Glory.*

On the 6th of August 1566, Solyman the Magnificent layd Siege to the Fort Sigeth, wherein this great Captain, *Nicholas Serini* was Governour; who made many bold Sallyes upon the Eenemy, took many Prisoners, and at one time caused 300 Turks to be beheaded; which so far enraged Solyman, that he plyed his Batteries, and Attempts, with greater fury then before. Serini perceiuing the New-Town to be upon the poynt of being entred, caused it to be set on fire, and retreated into the Old.

A while after, the Turks assaulted the Old Town, but were so bravely received, that in One Storm they lost 2000 men. However they attempted it again, and carried it; whereupon, Serini was forced to retire into the Castle, against which the Enemy planted a Battery,

Battery, and gave One furious Attaque; but were beaten off with great loss.

While This pass'd, Solyman died of a Bloody-Flux, (Sept. 4.) but Mahomet Bassa labouring as much as possible to keep his death conceal'd from the Turks, caused the Corps (Embalmed, and Gloriously Clothed) to be expos'd in a dark place to the People, as sitting on his Throne, and the Bassa himself, with all his usuall Ceremonies, and Reverence, feigning some singular matter of privacy, and business with him. At length, the Bassa went out of the Tent, wiping his eyes as if he had been crying; which gave the Officers occasion to enquire, why he wept? To whom he replied, that It grieved his heart to think how many brave Souldiers would be suddenly put to the Sword: for (says he) Solyman has made a deep and desperate Oath, that if this Place be not taken in two dayes, every Colonel that bears any Charge in the Attempt, shall certainly be put to death. Hereupon, the Janizaries fell into a direct Rage, and gave a furious Assault, but were repulsed with exceeding losse: they had however set fire to the Castle, and now the Noble Defender of it, seeing his fate before his eyes, call'd the small remainder of his men about him, and exhorted them to stand by him, and resolve to dye with him. Whereupon, he Clothed himself in a Violet-coloured Velvet Suit, took the Key of the Castle, and some Gold in his Pocket; caus'd
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the Gates to be open'd, and the great Guns to be drawn thither, and discharged among the Enemy: and in a Cloud of Smoak, he issued forth with his Men, among the Turks, and fought till he was shot in the head. This was the end of the Valiant Serini. It was reckoned that 20000 Turks were slain before this Fort. No sooner was Serini slain, but the Infidels thronging about the Corps, cut off his head, and set it on a Pole for one day, after which, they sent it with a Scoffe to Maximilian the Emperour. Now to resume the Story.

In October, the Count of Hollach, being chosen General of the Imperiall Auxiliaries, came to Vienna, his Forces (amounting to 6 or 7000 men) being Enquarter'd betwixt That, and Crembs; The Emperours Army, lying at that time near Presburg, to recruit, being much weakned by many Inconveniencies. The whole Army, (with the Hungarians, Croatians, and Auxiliaries, was computed to be 40000 strong; but the severall heads, of so many Nations, who at this time were almost all in Vienna, could not (it seems) agree so well together, as not to need his Imperiall Majestie's singular Care, and Circumspecton, to keep them from flying into Partyes, and Passions. There was an Intent to joyn 7 or 8000 men that were raysted in Silesia

to This Body; but the *Silesian* Forces would neither march out of their native Country, nor obey any Forreign Command; so that they stayd at home to defend their *Borders*, and especially, the Passage by *Jablanka*.

While the *Christians* were laying their heads, and their Forces together, to put themselves into a Posture, the Enemy brake up with his main Body before *Newhausel*, and about the end of *October*, took his March toward *Gran*, and *Offen*. The *Tartars* also with their Prey marched toward *Tartary*, carrying along with them their chiefest Captives in Coaches, and Wagons, driving their ordinary Prisoners along with Whips, naked; and their hair flying about their eyes, just like so many Beasts. In *Upper-Hungary*, they met with some opposition, at which time many of the Captives were forced out of their hands, and about 2000 of these *Tartars* put to the Sword. Count *Nicholas Serini's* Designe, was to fall upon them, at their passing over the *Ship-Bridge*, and followed them close, sometime in the *Rear*, otherwise on the *Flanck*, still observing their motion till he found his opportunity to attaque them.

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Upon the last day of *October*, he set upon the *Rear*, and took from them 5 Wagons full of Captives, that they had gotten in *Moravia*; 200 Oxen, and 40 Wagons with Provision. In this Action, he did not only release the Captives, but defeated also their Drivers, which were about 600 *Janizaries*. They fought stoutly for 2 hours from behind their Wagons, so that Count *Serini* his *Hussars*, were forced to quit their Horses, and fight them on foot: which they did with excellent conduct, and successe, giving Quarter only to Two Persons of Note, whose lives were at their mercy.

Herewith, this *Campaignia* seem'd to be at an end, and Count *Serini*, having in appearance little to do further with the Enemy, let his men march homeward: (wanting Fodder for their Horses) the Enemy in the mean while steering their Course toward *Gran, Offen, and Weissenburg*, as to their *Winter-Quarters*. The *Turks* left a Garrison of 4000 in *Newhausen*, under the Command of Two *Bassas*; and 10000 about the Fort, partly to defend the *Place*, and partly to repair the *Fortifications*. In *Neutra*, the Enemy left 1500 men, which Place was plundered before

fore the Army march'd away. The Earls Co-
chary, and Tekelly, with a Body of near 15000
men rayfed in the *Upper and Nether-Hungary*,
came In to Count *Serini*; which Conjunction
the *Turks* mightily endeavoured to hinder, but
could not effect it. These Forces are like-
wise drawn out of the Field, since that
time.

The *Auxiliaries*, That is to say; the *Hessen*,
Brunswick, *Lunenburg*, *Munster* Forces; and O-
thers from the *Rhine* (some of which, name-
ly Those from *Hessen Darmstadt* perish'd upon
the *Danube*) are put into *Winter-Quarters* on
the side of that River; but the *Saxon*, and
Brandenburg Auxiliaries, are to lye in *Bohemia*,
and *Moravia*; and the *Silesian* Forces to tarry
in their own Country : for the Council of
Warre at *Vienna*, did not hold it Advisable, to
Quarter all the *Auxiliaries* near together, for
fear of Surfeits upon the Fruits, beside that
they would have wanted Fodder for their
Horse, and in the foul deep wayes they would
have found great trouble to have fetch'd it.
Another Consideration was, the Easing of
the *Hungarians*, who were already sufficiently
weary of Billeting Souldiers. In Fine; there

is no great Noyse of Armes, and Action, at present, but how the Enemy may be oppos'd next Spring, is the Consulation, and the Question; who threatens *Vienna*, and the *Empire*, with no lesse then 3 or 400000 Men at the Next *Campaign*.

It was now Resolv'd by his *Imperiall* Majesty, to go to *Regenspurg* about the end of *November* following; there to Advise about the Reliefe of the *Empire*, and indeed of *Christendome*: and his *Imperiall* Majesty did likewise Resolve to send Embassadours to the *Pope*, *Spain*, *France*, &c. to Sollicit Succour. From the *Pope*, Monyes are expected; *France* proffers Men (but who dares receive them?) *Swede* is willing to Assist in respect of their Interest in *Germany*, and they have sent already 700 well mounted that came from *Bremen*: so that the Instant Business of the *Empire* seems to be rather *Preparation*, then *Present Defence*; and to look forward toward the Spring: the *Grand Signior* having already dispers'd his Letters of Menace, and Defyance to all *Christendome* throughout the *Emperours* Hereditary Countries.

Upon the *Turks* withdrawing the Grosse of his

his Army, from about *Newhausel*, over the *Danube*, with a Countenance of Disposing himself to his *Winter-Quarter*; Mens minds began to be a little Compos'd and Quiet; till *Abaf-ti*, the *Grand Signiors* Creature in *Transylvania* undertook the *Turks* Aftergame, with those Forces that stay'd behind; labouring his Utmost to possesse himself of the *Berg*, or *Mine-Towns*, (whence comes the *Hungarian Gold*) and other Frontier Places, and Houses belonging of Right to his *Imperiall* Majesty: which Perfidious Designe the *Christians* Army could not conveniently either prevent, or oppose, being already dispers'd for want of Necessaries both for Man, and Beast.

This same *Abaf-ti*; pass'd in Common Esteem, for a Person well-affected to the *Christians*, and as One that wayted only a fayre Opportunity to draw his Sword against the *Turk*; but his Actions have now discover'd him: for perceiving what Reputation, Presents, and other Popular Advantages, have accrued to the *Grand Vizier*, and the Chiefe Officers of the *Turkish* Army, upon the Gayning of *Newhausel*; he likewise turn'd his Study, and Endeavours the same way, not doubting by his

Interests, and Services, to draw from the *Turkish Emperour* as fayre a Reward; undertaking not only to keep, what was already gotten, but to Enlarge the Conquest by a Considerable Addition.

It being found neither commodious, nor beneficiall to expose the *Turks*, and other *Asiatick*, and *African* Forces, (whose Bodies have been used to a Temperate warme Ayre) to the cold Winter-Blasts of *Hungary*: (which are sharp, though not long) the Hardship of the Winter-Warre was rather committed to the *Mountaineers*; That is; to the *Abassish Transylvanians*, *Moldavians*, *Wallachians*, &c. whose Part it is, to Mainteyn the *Turks* Ground at least, if not carry the Victory further; and in Briefe, to hold the *Imperialists* in Play, till the *Ottoman* Army, may conveniently take the Field again toward the Spring. And least the Town *Neutra* should be left Naked; instead of about 600 *Turks*, and *Janizaries*, that were taken out of That Garrison, Others, that could better endure the Ayre of the Place, were put in, and a Garrison of 115 *Janizaries* into the Castle, (a Sort of People which are of great Credit with the *Turk* in Martiall Affayrs; and in truth, These were

were the Men that ventur'd the hardest before
Newbanfel.)

Janizaries are *Christians Children*, which
 were either taken *Captive*, or given in the way
 of *Tribute*, by such *Christians* as have done Ho-
 mage to the *Turks*. These Children are trayn'd
 up from their *Childhood*, in the *Mahumetan Be-*
lief, and Inur'd to *Military* exercises. They are
 very *Numerous* and *Valiant*; and doubtless the
 best support of the *Turkish Empire*. As their Pow-
 er is of great use, and service to the *Ottoman Em-*
perour in some cases, so is it in others not less dan-
 gerous, their Revolts and Tumults being seldom
 laid, or quieted without Horrible Rapine, and
 Effusion of Blood. Misery of Miseryes! that the
 Children of *Christians* should be thus engaged in
 so Implacable an Enmity to the Dictates both of
Christ and *Nature*!

About This Time; Newes was brought that a
 young Son was born to *Mahomet*, upon which
 Tydings, such a face was set upon the Busyness,
 as if it had been a Material Part of their Re-
 ligion to welcome this young Idoll into the
 world with the Sacrifice of more *Christian-*
Bloud.

Abasiz's Ayme, (as we have said before) was to
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work himself in among the *Mine-Towns*. The two first considerable Blocks in his way were *Lewents*, and *Novigrad*; (beside others of less Importance.) In *Lewents* were good Fighting men, Back'd with a Castle that was well fortify'd with Thick walls, and Firm Turrets. In This Place, the Enemy found stout opposition, and Lost many men before it; but at last pressing upon it with greater Numbers and no Relief appearing within distance, they took it upon Accord. Those that March'd out were in no sort Injured, and Those that stayd behind were disarm'd, and did Homage.

After *Lewents* followed *Novigrad*, that lyes deeper in the *Upper-Hungary*; which although a strong Place, and environ'd with a *Morasse*; yet after a stout Resistance was forc'd to Render to the Enemy. The Forces in it were conducted to *Waitzen*, where they betook themselves to work for their Living, as the Rest of the Peasants, and are enjoynd to be ever in Readyness with their Armes. The Governour of it, by Name, *Peclami*, got leave from *Abasti* to go to his Countrey-House in *Transylvania*, and to dwell there, which soon after he did.

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On the *Christians* side, there was no good-will wanting towards the Relief of any of these Places; but all their Attempts fell short, by reason of many Fatalities, and Accidents Intervening.

These successes encouraged the Enemy to draw nearer to the *Mine-Towns*, and to endeavour the making of their *Winter-Quarter* thereabouts, and in *Upper-Hungary*. A Rumour was then dispersed that the *Great Vizier* had Commanded the Magistrates of *Frystadt*, and the Neighbouring Parts, upon pain of death to make a *Ship-bridge* over the *Waegh* with all speed, and to provide Victuals and Fodder to entertain him at his coming back. Thus did new Cares and Troubles come on, in a season, when every man flatter'd himself with some hopes of Respite and Repose.

Count Serini, that till now, staid in the Isle of *Schutt*, put himself Instantly into Motion, and now and then, met with some Parties, and took good Booty from them; but alas! This would not serve to set the Ballance even. Upon *November 12*. He took, in a Moorish Place, betwixt *Raab*, and *Comorra*, ten Camels and as many Mules, laden with Trunks full of Gold and Silver-plate; together with the Conductours, who were bound for *Constantinople* with this Booty.

In *Comorra* (where the Officers were at that time under Question, and came off well, about the Surrender of *Newhaufel*;) there were great Complaints of Scarcity of Provision; the Country being so miserably wasted round about it. Whereupon, at *Vienna* it was taken into thought, how those out-lying Garrisons might be supplied, and the Enemy disappointed of their aime, who knew full well the State of their Necessities. It is certain, that the *Auxiliaries* and other Forces that were Quarter'd in *Comorra*, would much rather have kept the field, if all other Circumstances would have permitted it; but those *Auxiliaries*, who by too liberal Feeding on the *Austrian* and *Moravian* Fruits, had contracted diseases, neither could, nor would stir; beside that their General, Count *Hohenlo*, a Prudent, Expert, and Judicious Commander, gave many weighty Reasons against it. No sooner had this Lord made an Acquaintance in *Vienna*; but ill Fortune met with him his Chamber being Robb'd of VVritings, Moneys, and Jewels, to the value of betwixt twenty and thirty thousands *Rix Dollars*.

The *Swedish Auxiliaries* were not yet come up; but by Advice from *Leipsick*, they were then upon their March, not far from *Thuringen*, (about the midst of November) and 150. horse were likewise to come from *Pomerania*, which Forces became the Ground of great Mistakes, happening

happening to be in Motion just upon that Nick of time, when the *Ersfordians* (being then Out-lawed) were in Expectation of the *Mexzish* troupes: Upon whom they Issued forth, and in their Return left two Carpenters behinde them, whom they hanged upon a VVaggon, which did much enflame the tumult: but the *Swedish* troupes, which had so much troubled the heads of divers People, proved to be a Force of another design, and Quality.

The Rumour of the Return of the *Turkish* Army, (now so late in *November*) Encreased more and more; at which time *Filleck* (Some ten mile from *Cassaw*) was given for lost; So that certain Regiments were immediately sent to make good the other *Mine-Townes*, which the Enemy had particularly in their Bye for a *Winter-Quarter*. Those *Christians* which about this time ransom'd themselves from the *Turks*, speak much of the Stupendious Preparations, which are now in hand against *Christendome*; Affirming it for a Certainty, that the *Grand Signior* is resolv'd to take the field next Spring with an Army of three hundred thousand Men, which causes great perplexities in *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Bohemia*; but the *Polanders*, being at peace with the *Turks*, conceived themselves in some measure secured by virtue of that Agreement; but in the *Tartars*, *Moldavians*, and *Walackians*,

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they have not much confidence: Especially, when they are upon their Excursions. Many were of opinion, that the *Turks* were forc'd upon an irregular and precipitate retreat for want of Provisions, and that their attempts so late in the year, upon *Maravia*, and the neighbouring *Provinces*, were caused partly by the Inviting plenty of all necessaries, which those Countreys afford; and in part, by the encouragement they received from their Correspondents in those Quarters; beside the scarcity, which their longer continuance, upon the *Danube* would infallibly have produced thereabouts, to the great inconvenience of their Armies next Spring.

Hungary lay now groaning under the burden of the *Turkish* Power, and longing for aid; the *Infidels* over-spreading it like a dismal Cloud, charged with Hail and Thunder: all mens thoughts, being solicitous, for deliverance, and in continual expectation where the storme would fall. Many were of opinion that *submission* was the best expedient in this extremity; but betwixt the sence of their *Allegiance* sworn to the *Emperor*, and the distrust they had of the *Turks* Justice to his word, divers held off.

The Enemy (who did nothing rashly, though as is generally supposed, rather acting by

by *Instigation* then *choice*) counted it most advisable to draw toward *Cassau* the head City of *Upper Hungary*; knowing full well that whenever the *Christians* should Unite, they would make this place the Seat of Warr, and settle themselves There. Wherefore the *Infidels* went roundly to work, removing whatsoever might hinder their Progresse, before any succour could come up to them, which succour would however at last signify not much against so Potent an Enemy.

About this time, the *Polanders* were a little Frighted with the *Tartars*, who though returning homeward with their Booty already gotten, might yet be tempted by their greediness after more, to break into the *Cracovian*, *Waywood-ship*; and from thence to advance into *Silesia*, according to the old saying, *Si Turca veniet in Germaniam, Ibit per Poloniam*. If the *Turk* comes into *Germany*, he shall passe through *Poland*. These Incarnat and Rapacious Devils, however kept off yet, and carryed their prey to their Caverns there to divide it. One thing is, that *Cham*, being the head and Sovereign of these *Tartars* which had been in *Moravia*, was a friend to *Poland*, and about this time his Forces went in abundance with the King of *Poland* (in person) and the Army, together with a great number of *Cossacks*, against

gainst the *Muscovite*, marching over the River *Nieper*; otherwise call'd *Beristhenes*. The *Turks* however went on in their proceeding, subduing *Shemnitz*, *Oremnitz*, and other *Mine-towns*, and sending threatening Letters to the Magistrates thereabout, who being overaw'd by the Terror of those Menaces, moved the People under them to do homage to these *Infidels*. The taking of the Fort *Novigrad*, (upon the strength whereof the People so much depended) did not a little conduce to the Subjecting of the rest. And now they made their excursions toward *Tokay*, (where their Noblest Wines grow) a strong Hold, moored round about, & alwayes reputed as invincible. Upon this place they practic'd both subtilty and force, as they had done before *Novigrad*; but honest men had the keeping of it, and so they were forc'd to passe it by.

About this time the *Turks* caused the late subdued *Lewents* to be demolish'd, as not liking the manner of the Fortification, and sent a Menacing Order to those of *Frystadt*, to dispatch out of hand two Bridges over the *Waegh*, larger then the former, and to make them broad enough for whole Squadrons to passe a Breast. And now they began to talk loud of another Invasion into *Moravia*; to which end, many thousands of the *Tamny-Tartars* throng'd
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into the Camp, as if those of the other complexion, had not yet play'd the devils sufficiently in the Country; Whereupon to prevent that Inroad, a Counter-mand was sent to most of those forces, that were now march'd, or marching off to their *Winter Quarters*; and Order given them to bend their Course toward the *Waegh*. Although this Countenance of the *Turks* design gain'd not much Credit, in regard of the season of the Year, it was however held for good discretion not to be too secure.

Near the end of *November*, came to *Vienna* *Baron de Goes* (with leave of the *Great Vizier*, and in company of a *Turkish Chiaux of Offen*), who long time had been employ'd as the *Emperours* Agent toward the intended Treaty for Peace; which *Baron*, Affirmes that the *Grand Signier* with the *Tartar Chaw*, have resolved, with an Incredible Force, to come personally into the Field next Spring; and Joyn the utmost of their power against *Christendome*.

Upon the taking of which Resolution, vast Quantities of Rice and Corne were Ordered at *Adrinople*, and *Philippopoli* to be carried to *Greek Weissenberg*, and from thence to *Offen*. This determination and Proceeding engaged the *Christians* to use their utmost Endeavours Possible, for the bringing of a considerable Body into the Field next Spring; and to this purpose

pose, his Imperial Majesty having first given Audience to the Report of the said Barons, gives immediate Order for Preparations, and taking his Journey to the Diet at Regenspurg, to stir up the Princes of the Empire to a General Conjunction against the Turk. In the Interim, the Arch-Duke Charles Joseph, being design'd to keep his Residence in Vienna, put himself up on the way thither from Linz; but fell into such a weakness upon the Journey, that he was enforc'd to go back. The Chief Officers appointed to stay behind in Vienna, applyed themselves with all diligence to the putting their Orders in Execution.

Schintia was now provided afresh with Ammunition and Provision, and the Great Artillery removed from thence, the Montecuculish Army, which for a long time had been Quarter'd near the Presburg Ship-Bridge, mov'd from thence toward Moravia. The Count de Souches conceived some hopes of recovering Neutra, and prepar'd accordingly; the loss of that place being reputed not much inferiour to the loss of New-hausel: Neutra being an Ecclesiastical Seat, New-hausel only a Seat for Soldiers, which begat a greater Zeal, and Earnestness toward the Recovery of the Place.